CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) October 26, 1838. NO. 421.

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For October, 1838.

		D.	H.	M.	
	Full	3	9	30	aftn.
19	Last	10	5	9	morn.
	New	18	9	19	forenoon
16	First	26	3	42	morn.

...ELLANEOUS.

...OUNTRY AND OUR HOME.

BY J. MONTGOMERY.

...d, of every land the pride,
...by Heaven o'er all the world beside;
...brighter soon dispense serener light,
...milder moons emparadise the night;
...nd of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
...he tutored age and love exalted youth,
...wandering mariner whose eye explores,
...wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
...es not a realm so beautiful and fair,
...breathes the spirit of a purer air;
...arry chase the magnet of his soul,
...ched by remembrances, trembles to that pole;
...in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
...heritage of nature's noblest race,
...is a spot of earth supremely blest,
...dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.
...lion man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
...sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
...ds in his softened looks, benignly blend,
...ere, the son, the husband, father, friend.

...woman reigns, the mother, daughter, wife,
...es with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
...the dear heaven of her delightful eye,
...angel guard of love and grace lie;
...her hours domestic duties meet,
...bewilder pleasures gambol at her feet.
...shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
...has a man?—a patriot?—look around:
...thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
...land THY COUNTRY, and that spot THY HOME.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.

Continued.

One of our party pointed out a pale and ...ld looking face glaring at us from one of ...grated windows of the house.

Let us away, said L——, "we are ob...ved; and a further gratification of our ...osity may prevent a successful issue to ...r scheme.

This looks more like a prison than a mon...ery, or convent, said the magistrate.

I fear that we shall find it worse than ei...r, replied L.

...n a few minutes the carriage stopped at ...e gate of the building, the front of which ...ented but few points for the attachment ...picion. The windows were shaded by ...ds, and curtains, but free from gratings ...rs. The palings that enclosed a small ...court, were of massive oak, and being ...ted on a dwarf wall, effectually pre...ed the intrusion of uninvited guests.—...e gates were securely closed, but the ...le of a small bell invited attention, and ...ery pull by the driver gave notice of our ...ence.

L——, who had quitted the vehicle by ...y of door, requested the magistrate to ...e out of sight, and with his brother offi...retired behind the coach. Our course ...eeding had been arranged, when the ...r of the house was opened, I put my ...d from the carriage window and reques...to see the superior of the convent. The ...ant, a short, ill-looking fellow in a ...n coat and gaiters, desired to know my ...ess with him. It is of great secrecy ...portance, I replied; I cannot leave ...carriage, because I have somebody here ...requires my strictest attention. Give ...master this card, and he will know ...only who I am and what I require. ...Our scheme succeeded. The fellow left ...gate unfastened the paling gate ad...ed to the edge of the foot path, and ...his hand in at the window of the carriage ...my card. L—— and the officer gli...from their concealment, and secured ...ance of the outer gate and the door of ...house, before the fellow had time to give ...alarm. The driver who had pretended ...y himself with the horses, immediately ...ed the carriage door; and in a few se...s, the whole of our party were muster...to the entrance of the hall. The man ...had answered the bell, when he recov...his surprise, rushed to the door, and ...ed to force his way to the interior ...e house. The police officer stopped ...sudden angry altercation ensued—he ...d his finger to his mouth and gave a ...and lengthy whistle. L——, who was ...engaged in searching for the fasten...inge of an iron screen, that crossed the width of the hall, observed the noise, and turning round to his mate, said quietly, If he's troublesome Tommy, give him a pair of gloves. In two minutes, the fellow was sitting helpless on the ground.

Confound him said L——, he must have came out through this grating; there is no other entrance to the hall and yet I cannot discover the doorway; and I am afraid that his signal has made it worse, for I heard the click of spring work directly after he gave his whistle.

This grating is a common appendage to a convent or religious house, said Mr. Wilson. Perhaps we are giving ourselves unnecessary trouble—let us ring the bell again, and we may obtain admission without the use of force.

The officer and the magistrate exchanged a smile. The latter went to the man who had opened the door, and said in a low tone of voice "we must get into the house, my man; shew us how we can pass this grating and I will give you five guineas. If you refuse I shall commit you to prison whether the conviction, with this establishment deserves it or no. I am a magistrate, and these, my officers, are acting under my direction.

The man spoke not but raising his manacled hands to his mouth, gave another whistle of peculiar shrillness and modulation.

The hall in which we were detained was of great height and extent. Beyond the iron screen, a heavy partition of wood work cut off the lower end, and a door of heavy oak opened from the room thus formed into the body of the hall. An open but grated window, was immediately above the door, and extended almost from one end of the partition to the other. L——, observing this climbed up the iron screen with the agility of the cat, and had scarcely attained the top ere we observed him level a pistol towards some object in the enclosure and exclaim with a loud voice, Move one step and I will drive a couple of bullets through your skull.

What do you require, exclaimed a tremulous voice from within.

Send your friend there, Joe Mills, to open the door of the grating. If you move hand or foot, I'll pull trigger, and your blood be upon your own head.

L—— afterwards informed me, that upon climbing the screen, he discerned a gentleman in black, in close conversation with a group of men. They were standing at the further end of the enclosure against a window, the light of which enabled him to pick out the superior, and to discern the physiognomy of his old acquaintance Jos.

Come, come, Joe make haste, said L—— my fingers are cramped, and I may fire in mistake.

The threat was effectual in its operation. The man was afraid to move, and the door of the enclosure was opened by his direction. Joe walked trippingly across the hall and touching a spring in one of the iron rails, removed the fastenings from a portion of the screen, and admitted our party.

How do you do, Mr. Mills? said L——; how are our friends at the Blue Lion: You must excuse me if I put you to a little inconvenience, but you are so volatile that we can't make sure of finding you when we want you, unless we take the requisite precaution. Tommy, tackle him to his friend, and by the way of greater security, fasten them to the grating—but don't waste the gloves, for we have several more to fit.

Gentlemen, said the man in black advancing to the door of the enclosure, what is the reason of this violence? Why is the sanctity of this holy establishment thus defiled? Who are you, and what seek you here.

I am a magistrate, sir, and these men are officers of justice armed with proper authority to search this house for the person of Mary Lobenstein, and we charge you with her unlawful detention. Give her to our care, and you may save yourself much trouble.

I know nothing of the person you mean, nor are we subject to the surpervision of your laws. This house is devoted to religious purposes—it is the abode of penitents who have abjured the world and all its vanities. We are under the protection of the Legate of His Holiness the Pope, and the laws do not forbid our existence. Foreigners only dwell within these walls, and I cannot allow the interference of any party unauthorized by the head of the church.

I shall not stop, said the magistrate, to expose the errors of your statement; I am furnished with sufficient power to demand a right of search in any house of the kingdom. Independent of ascertaining the safety of the individual with whose abduction you are charged, it is my duty to enquire into the nature of an establishment assuming the right to capture the subjects of the king of this Realm, and detain them in a place having all the appointments of a common prison yet disowning the surveillance of the English laws. Mr. L——, you will proceed your search, and if any one attempts to oppose you, he must take the consequences.

The countenance of the man in black betrayed the uneasiness he felt; the attendants six in number, who with our friend Mills, had formed the council whose deliberations where disturbed by the sight of L——'s pistol, were ranged beneath the window that looked into the yard, and waited the commands of the chief. This man whose name we afterwards ascertained was Farrell, exchanged a look of cunning with his minions and with apparent resignation, replied,

Well, sir, it is useless for us to contend with the authority you possess; Mr. Nares throw open the yard door, and, do you and your men attend the gentlemen around the circuit of the cells.

The person addressed unbolted the fastenings of a huge door that opened into the yard, and bowed to our party as if waiting their precedence. Mr. Wilson being nearest the door, went first, and Nares, with a bend of his head, motioned to two of his party to follow. As they passed him, he gave them a knowing wink, and said, Take the gentlemen to the stone house first. The magistrate was about to pass into the yard, when L—— seized him by the collar of the coat, and violently pulling him back into the room, closed the door, and jerked the principal bolt into its socket.

Excuse my rudeness, sir, but you will soon perceive that it was necessary. Your plan, Mr. Nares, is a very good plan, but will scarcely answer your purpose. We do not intend placing ourselves at the mercy of your men in any of your stone houses or cells with barred windows. You have the keys of the establishment at your girdle—go round with us yourself, and let these 5 or 6 fellows remain here instead of dancing at our heels. Come, come, sir we are not to be trifled with; no hesitation, or I shall possess myself of your keys, and leave you securely affixed to your friend Mills.

Nares grinned defiance, but made no reply; Farrell, whose pale face exhibited his dismay, took courage from the dogged bearing of his official and stuttered out, Mr. Nares, I desire you will not give up the keys. The hint was sufficient. Nares, and his fellows who were all furnished with bludgeons, raised their weapons in an attitude of attack, and a general fight was inevitable. The closing of the yard door had cut off one of our friends, but it also excluded two of the enemy. Still the odds were fearful against us not only in point of numbers, which rated five to four, but our antagonists were all of them armed, while the magistrate and I were totally unprovided with the means of defence.

Hostilities commenced by one of the men striking me a violent blow upon the fleshy part of the left shoulder, that sent me staggering to the other side of the room.—Two of the ruffians simultaneously faced the police officer, to attack him; he received the blow of the nearest, upon his mace or staff of office, and before the fellow had time to lift his guard returned him a smashing rap upon the fingers of his right hand, compelling him to drop his cudgel, and run howling in the corner of the room. The officer then turned his attention to the fellow who had assaulted me, and who was flourishing his stick with the intention of repeating the blow—but receiving a severe crack across his shins from his mace, he was unable to keep his legs, and dropped upon the floor. I immediately wrested the bludgeon from his grasp, and left him *hors de combat*. The officer while assisting me, received a knock down blow from the fellow who had hesitated joining in the first attack, but cat like had been watching his opportunity for a pounce. I gave him in return a violent thump upon his head, and drove his hat over his eyes—then rushing in upon him, I pinioned his arms, and held him till the officer rose and assisted me to secure him.

While placing the handcuffs upon him, I was favored with a succession of kicks from the gentleman with a crippled hand.

L——, having drawn a pistol from his pocket advanced to Nares and desired him to deliver up the keys; the ruffian answered him by striking a heavy blow on L——'s ear that immediately produced blood. The officer, exhibiting the utmost self possession under these irritating circumstances, did not fire the pistol at his adversary, but dashed the weapon in his face, and inflicted a painful wound. Nares was a man of bull dog courage. He seized the pistol and struggled fearfully for its possession. His gigantic frame and strength overpowered his antagonist; the pistol was discharged in the scuffle, luckily without wounding any one—and the ruffian holding the conquered L—— upon the ground, was twisting his cravat for the purpose of choking him, when having satisfactorily arranged our men, we arrived to the rescue, and prevented the scoundrel from executing his villanous intention. But Nares although defeated by numbers, evinced a determination to die game—it was with the utmost difficulty that we were enabled to secure his arms and while slipping the handcuffs over his wrists, he continued to leave the marks of his teeth on the fingers of the policeman.

While this furious melee was going on, the magistrate had been unceremoniously collared by the master of the house, and thrust forth into that part of the hall which adjoined the iron screen. But his worship did not reverence this ungentlemanly proceeding, and turned valiantly upon his assailer. Both of them were unprovided with weapons, and a furious bout of fisty cuffs ensued wherein his worship was considerably worsted. Mills and the porter, who had been fastened to the railing of the screen, encouraged Farrell by their cheers. The magistrate was severely punished, and roared for help; Farrell, dreading collision with the conquerors of his party, left his man and started off, through the open door of the grating; he ran down the lane with a speed that defied pursuit. The driver and the magistrate both endeavored to overtake him but they soon lost sight of him and returned discomfitted to the house.

During the scuffle, the two men, who, with Mr. Wilson, were shut out by the promptitude of L——, clamored loudly at the door for admission. The attorney, as he afterwards, confessed, was much alarmed at the position in which he found himself—cut off from all communication with his friends, and left at the mercy of two ill looking scoundrels, in a strange place, and surrounded by a range of grated prisons. While a number of cadaverous, maniac looking faces, glared at him from beneath the bars.

(To be continued.)

Steel Creek Lands for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation, lying between the waters of Little Sugar Creek and Steele Creek, 7 mile North of White Hall, adjoining the lands of Capt. S. Cox, Stephen M. Gallant, Mathew Neagle and others, containing **147** acres. The above land will be sold on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will call and examine, hear terms and judge for themselves.

JAS. L. TAYLOR.

Oct. 16, 1838. 420*tf*

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 5th of November next, at the late residence of Robert Bigham, dec'd.,

5 Likely Young NEGROES,

3 *or* 4 *head of* HORSES,
Some HOGS *and* SHEEP,
Cotton Gin and Thrashing Machine,

and some other articles not mentioned. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAS. BIGHAM, } *Admrs.*
WM. BIGHAM, }

Oct. 17, 1838. 422

The North-Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor then anticipated. And besides, northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

☞ Will our brethren of the Press in this State, be so good as to favor us with a few insertions of this notice in their respective papers.

THE PROPRIETOR.

October 12th 1838.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 10.

Brandy, Peach	$1	Feathers	45
do Apple	80	Iron	5¼ a 6
Bacon	13 a 14	Molasses	35 a 42
Beeswax	24	Nails, cut	7½
Bale Rope	8 a 12½	Sugar, brown	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf	18 a 20
Cotton	10 a 11	Lamp	16
do Bagging	16 a 25	Salt,	70 a 75
Oats	80	Wheat, new	81 37½
Flaxseed	81	Whiskey	50
Flour	8½ a 9	Wool	20 a 25

CHERAW—OCTOBER 16.

Bacon	14 a 15	Iron	5 a 6
Beeswax	22	Lard	11½ a 12½
Bagging	18 a 23	Molasses	50 a 56
Bale Rope	10 a 14	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	12½ a 15	Rice	62
Cotton	9 a 12½	Sugar	12½ a 13½
Corn	80	Salt, in sacks	93
Flour	8½ a 9½	do bushel	87½ a 81
Feathers	40 a 43	Tallow	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 13.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 25	Corn,	81 a 81.6
Bale Rope	12 a 13	Oats	62 a 75
Bacon, round	14 a 18	Iron, Swedes	6 a 7
Butter, country	25 a 31	do English	5 a 6
Cotton	7 a 9½	Lard, New,	18a 25
Mackerel	7½ a 16	Molasses, Cuba	50 a 62½
Flour, Country	7 a 7½	do N.O.	50 a 56½

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 13.

Bacon	13½ a 18	Mackerel, No.1	12 a 13
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 18	do No.2	9½ a 10
do Tow	14 a 16	do No.3	8½ a 9
Bale Rope	9 a 12	Nails, cut	6½ a 7
Cotton, upland	8 a 13½	Rice	3½ a 4½
Coffee	10 a 11	Salt, sacks	2½ a 1½
Corn	80 a 85	do bulk	00 a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do T. Island	35 a 40
Iron, Russia	5½ a 00	Sugars	8 a 10
do Swedes	5 a 00	Loaf and Lump	13 a 16
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Teas	60 a 91 16
do N. O.	43 a 45	Tallow	11 a 12

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent prem.; 60 days, par and ¼ per cent premium.

Bank Checks on the North, 2 and 3 per ct prem.

Georgia Bank [illegible] per ct discount.

North Carolina money 1 per ct discount.

Ball at West Point.

"Pleasure that comes unlooked for, is twice welcome."

And if it stir the heart—if aught be there
That may hereafter in a thoughtful hour,
Wake recollection with a pleasing sigh—'tis treas'ur'd up
Among the things most precious,—and the day is
ever
Noted as a white day in our lives!"

During the last two weeks West Point has been the scene of commotion—the Cadets for the last two months lay encamped upon the banks of the majestic Hudson.—Preparatory to their breaking up "Camp," they as usual gave their annual Cadet Ball, which took place on the evening of the 28th of last month—the connexions of these young gentlemen from all parts of the United States were invited to participate in the festivity, which takes place annually at this institution. For the time, all the cool, distant, and aristocratic bearing of this exclusive place was for the moment laid aside—every State in the Union had her representative in some lovely and enchanting creature!

The ball room, situated at the end of the New Northern Barrack, was brilliantly illuminated, and embellished with different military devices, by the Cadets, on this occasion;—several portraits of the late officers, who fell in the Florida war, hung around the walls—swords hanging from the roof of the large Hall, as if by a hair, over the bosoms of the voluptuous and enchanting beings below; the orchestra was filled by the splendid band belonging to the academy.—It was a beautiful night—the surrounding scenery—Fort Putnam—the Crow Nest—and down at Kosciusko's Garden, looked beautiful by moonlight. The scene without was picturesque, though hardly to be compared to the magnificence and grandeur which the fair beings in all their loveliness displayed within. Let me describe some:

"——O! woman,
Not thine—not thine is the glittering crest,
And the glance of the snow-white plume,
Nor the badge that gleams on the warrior's breast
Like a star 'mid the battle's gloom!
Nor is this thy place 'mid thy country's host,
Where the war steed champs the reins—
Where waving plumes are like sea foam tossed,
And the turf wears a gory stain!

Amongst the beautiful creatures that were congregated together on this occasion, there was the splendid and queenly Miss L——, from Maryland; her languishing look—her piercing black eye—her commanding form—that thoughtful brow—the maidenly blush which oft would surmount her cheek; to portray her faithfully, needs a more graphic pen than mine; but the likeness of this heavenly creature will never be effaced from my recollection while the blood courses through my veins.

The next was Miss H. of New York, low sized, en *bon point*, her sweet look and coquettish manner pierced the heart of many a Cadet on that evening. What an amiable situation was Cadet C. in to have the arm of this pretty Hebe around his neck and she whispering some soft tale in the ear of the amazed and love struck youth. 'Twas that day the introduction between this pair took place. He had but a few hours before gallanted her to Crow's Nest on the top of the largest hill.

"Come Ellen, come, let us climb o'er the mountain,
Come rest in the shade, by the clear silver fountain,
The glad birds are pouring their full notes of glee,
Its strains, like those ours, as sweet and as free."

There was Miss C., of South Carolina, a tall and slender frame and dark complexion, her eyes as black as jet, her teeth could vie with the whitest ivory, and her long black tresses fell down her heaving bosom and around her shoulders. She was led out in a cotillion by Cadet S. of Philadelphia.—These couple gained the admiration of the dazzling company. They are betrothed.—*None* but the brave deserve the fair.

The next was Miss B. of Philadelphia, one of the daughters of an illustrious artist, who is an ornament to his country and at present in London. Miss B. is rather small in stature, black hair, large black eyes, and deep eyelashes. She has a very proud look and very intellectual.

"Her life is love and tenderness."

And there was the pretty Miss Petty of South Carolina:

"Here I but trace the locks of gold
Which round thy sunny forehead wave,
——! that ever
Whose azure floats in liquid fire,
Must all the painter's art defy."

And also, Miss S., author of the Artist's Daughter, a tall [illegible] young lady, wears silver spectacles, and apparently in the noon of life: drinks water with loaf sugar dissolved [illegible] tea; very fond of reading, constantly in Kosciusko's Garden perusing some novel or other, and for all is very sentimental: loves to be gallanted by young Cadets.

Mrs. Alex. H., of this city, a [illegible] statesman who competed for [illegible] Aaron Burr.

Mrs. Major E. from the South, [illegible] husband, who is a little hard of [illegible]

The company broke up at a late hour.

The following note was picked [illegible] floor of the ball room, that some [illegible] must have dropped, not intentionally, the same.

"Miss M. regrets not to have been at home when Mr. T. called last week. She will be very glad if he will come to-morrow and dine with her family (and a few more strangers) at 2 o'clock. ——
Friday, 1838. *Beaufort paper.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

NO. 9.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:—My difference continued.—All my objections to the plan of loaning out the funds of the State for Internal Improvement, stated in your last paper, assume it to be certain that every thing will be fairly conducted, that the Board will be vigilant in the selection of debtors, and the debtors honest in applying the money solely to the purposes of *Internal Improvement*. Now in all this I may have taken too much for granted. Let the Board be ever so honest, they are not capable of enforcing, and if capable they are not clothed with authority to inquire into the application of the money by companies which borrow it.—These are speculating times, and though I doubt not North Carolina people are as honest as those of any other State, yet even the Assembly of North Carolina is obliged to guard by their laws against knavery and frauds, and he has lived to little purpose who has not discovered that we also need pray not to "be led into temptation." It will occur to minds less acute than those of speculators and usurers, how easy it is to take the covering of "a joint stock company to construct some work for improving the means of internal transportation," and use it for the purpose of procuring a loan for *individual traffic*. A company must give security—the members of the company being in the possession of large estates, will be accepted by the Board—the company is entitled to the preference over individuals—and after a loan responds at 4½ per cent. the securities being in fact the company, may each take his share of the loan and use it for *private speculation*. They, as a company, may agree to such a division of it until the company is ready to commence their works, and that period may never come. In the mean time the fund for Internal Improvement is put out of the control of the State at an interest of less than the current rate, and used in the objects and speculations of individuals. This may not occur, but then it might happen, and if not, the cause will not be found in the system proposed, nor in the vigilance of those who would adopt it. No system could offer a stronger temptation to the cupidity of the wealthy, and consequently it ought not to be entertained—nor can it be amended so as to meet my objection. The defect is radical. It exists in the principle and not in the details. The *Board* cannot control the application of the funds after they are loaned out, unless the Assembly appointed officers under the Board to overlook the operations of each company which borrowed money of the State; and the payment of such officers for their services would exhaust all or nearly all the interest received for the loans! A Board sitting in Raleigh cannot supervise at once the conduct of companies in Buncombe, New Hanover and Currituck, &c. I need not dwell on the demoralizing tendency of such a state of things.

But if none of the objections mentioned had any weight—if the plan were free of fault in the points already presented, I ask the reader to elevate his view above the calculation of peace, and look at the system with the eye of a *Statesman*, and see what will be its effects upon the Legislature of the State?

Regarding it in this light, we may suppose the security for the money unquestionable, the works which it is loaned to foster certain of being executed, and that the borrowers will faithfully apply the money to the objects contemplated, and still it is questionable whether this *system* be not a bad one. It must be conceded that any company or obtaining a loan, will be seriously embarrassed, and probably ruined by its withdrawal before the completion of their works or soon afterwards. These borrowing companies will be scattered through the State, and each one will have its friends, local, political and pecuniary. Each will require indulgence from the State, and if need be, ALL will club together to get it. For this purpose each one (after a while) will send its agent to electioneer with the Assembly, and it requires no prophet to foresee the fruits of their mission. "Log rolling" legislation will become the order of the day in the house. according to those arguments which have been made out of it during the night preceding. These debts will in effect be turned into *perpetual loans* and the money spent in discussing the prayers for indulgence, &c. will consume the interest received and probably more.

Nor is this the worst of it. The evil habit of "log rolling" once fixed upon the legislative councils of the State will extend itself to other topics and ultimately destroy wholesome legislation. The greatest curse that can afflict a free people is to have people to suspect their representatives, the representatives distrusting the honesty of each other—I believe next to a Legislature that is really corrupt, this may be [illegible] the very greatest political evil [illegible] government. Who will say that [illegible] plan of lending out public moneys [illegible] corporations and those corporations [illegible] year soliciting indulgence, &c., [illegible] a tendency to excite popular [illegible] A body of lobby members, a [illegible] electioneering agents of corporations [illegible] for their address and aiming [illegible] in procuring money or delay of payment for what they have got already, cannot fail to do much mischief and will excite jealousy and distrust among the people. These seem to be legitimate consequences of the system proposed by the Committee of 26. Formerly the General Assembly of North Carolina rejected it. Not a minister of that body is thought culpable of advocating a system which he believed could be productive of the ills I have alluded to. I do not mean to be understood as charging those who voted for this plan with being less honest than those opposed to it—I think, however, they were wrong, and in giving my reasons for it, I attack the system—the plan that was proposed—and not its authors or its advocates.

The next question that presents itself is: Was it proper to invest the money in the Rail Roads as proposed in Mr. Hold's resolutions? I will endeavor to answer this inquiry to the satisfaction of every body, but I am forced to postpone it till another opportunity, or else make this essay too long.

MENTOR.

A new article of Diet.—M. Pavard, a French missionary states that during his late residence in China, he often eat the crysalies of the silk-worm, and found it to be both good and wholesome. It is much used there by persons in a delicate state of health. After the cocoons are spun, the crysalies are fried, in order that the watery parts may be quite discharged; and, in being stripped of their covering, present a yellow appearance, like the spawn of the carp. They are then fried with butter, grease, or oil, and are afterwards put into broth. When they have boiled five or ten minutes, they are crushed with a spoon, care being taken to stir them up, so that nothing adheres to the bottom of the vessel. The yelks of eggs, beaten up in the proportion of three for every hundred crysalies, are then poured over them, and the finest gold-colored cream, of the most exquisite taste, is thus obtained.

The Friendless.—It is remarkable how a single word, unaffectedly uttered, will sometimes reveal to us more fully and strikingly than could many books, the deep and long experience of a human heart. Not long ago, a friend of ours invited a small party of orphan children from an asylum, to spend an hour of a Wednesday afternoon at his house, (in Boston.) They manifested each, in the way that Nature prompted or education allowed, the most eager delight. It was evidently a rich treat to them in their lonely state. It would have done any body's heart good to see and hear them.

As he was distributing among them the contents of a basket of oranges, he chanced to hear one of the little girls say to a companion who was sitting at her side, "I know why Mr.—— has invited us to his house—it is because we haven't any friends. I haven't had a friend to come and see me for five year."

An Infernal Machine.—We this day heard from Col. Haskell, at the coroner's office, a most remarkable circumstance, which occurred in the lower part of Bleecker street last night. It appeared from his statement that an engineer engaged on the Croton Water Works, living in Bleecker street, had been in the habit, during the summer, of sleeping with his window open. This seemed to give an opportunity to some evil disposed person to attempt a robbery. The engineer saw on several occasions some persons lurking near his premises, and suspecting their designs determined to set a trap for them. He accordingly constructed an infernal machine, formed of a board, on which were placed two Bowie knives. This board was made to fit into the window, and drawn back by a spring, the conductors being two threads placed across the window, which, if touched, would immediately cause the machine to strike against the intruder. He then told the persons in the house that he was going out of town, and fastened his doors. Last night a man deeming the coast clear, attempted to enter: the spring being touched, the board flew home, and one of the knives entered the man's body, while the board, striking him with great violence, forced him some feet from the window. He was picked up bleeding and insensible. He is said to be a notorious thief.—*New York Whig.*

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottawatamie tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of the village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians that he was a very good man, and a good friend to the Americans, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied, that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered. That it was bad Indians, only who demanded whiskey. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "me d—n rascal."

The Leeds Times gives some farther particulars of the marvellous piece of good fortune that has befallen a stocking knitter of Nottingham, in coming into possession of a baronetcy and estates valued at two millions of dollars per annum, besides an accumulated fund of about ten millions. His name is John Lemare, now Sir John—and he is 54 years old. He comes into the title and estates by regular descent, being the grandson of a cousin to the late possessor.

Politics of the Day.

From the Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) Monitor.

I have recently received several communications, in the form of letters, from various of my personal friends, expressing surprise at my course in politics. And in some instances, their course is more astonishing to me—that is, their withdrawal from those with whom they were used to co-operate, side by side, and in the front ranks—parrying every blow aimed at the "Union of the States, and the sovereignty of the States," and defending our assailed Constitution from the inroads and encroachments of stealthy Federal power, and daring Executive usurpation. We are loth to dissolve the "ties which bound us"—but confiding in the purity of their devotion to *sound Republican principles*, heretofore, we will yet hopefully and sanguinely abide in the conviction, that the hallucinations which now overcome them, will pass away, and that they will return to the rescue, invigorated and strengthened—to their first love, and the true faith.

To prevent the necessity of writing an answer to each, I submit the following letter, which contains complaints similar to others; and I have attempted to condense, in as short a space as possible, in the reply hereto annexed, my opinions on the subjects alluded to.

M. D. J. SLADE.

"——*Mississippi, Aug.* 21.

"*Mr. M. D. J. Slade.*

* * * *

"Your paper has come to me regularly. I must express my surprise how any of your political creed, (a State Rights man,) and a Southron could lend his influence, directly or indirectly, to the support of Henry Clay for the Presidency, or rather I should say, to internal improvements by Congress—protective tariff—national bank, and slight squinting at abolition. These are all anti-southern measures, and supported by Clay and his followers. I am no Van Buren man myself, nor ever have been, yet I cannot see the policy of supporting Clay. I am glad to see from the tone of many of your Alabama papers, that the people are likely to take a correct view of this statesman and his measures. There are too many well instructed State Rights men, to sell themselves to northern influence. Strange fanaticism, that the South will not free itself from Northern dependence! What blind and ungrateful citizens we have among us, who not only openly advocate anti-southern measures, but furiously abuse our patriotic Southern Statesmen for advocating the cause of the South. I am no disunionist; nor would I, in advocating the interest of the South, injure, if I could, the Northern people. All I desire, is to be let alone."

REMARKS.

* * * "It is very strange that you should regard my course as a desertion of State Rights principles.—What solitary principle of the kind have I abandoned?—for if any, it has been in the act without the intention. You say that I favor the pretentions of Mr. Clay. If so, it is upon the supposition that he and Mr. Van Buren will be the only candidates for the Presidency. Is Van Buren a man in whom you, or in whom the South could repose confidence? He is a man of pretences; and at present, he hopes to strengthen himself by affecting a partiality for the South. But when was he actually with the South in any trying crisis? You speak of Internal Improvement. Who voted for federal toll gates on the Cumberland road?—You speak of the Tariff:—Who voted for the bill—"the bill of abomination" of 1828; as well as for similar bills previously, in Congress, and supported the protective system at a public meeting in Albany?—Martin Van Buren. You speak of Abolition:—Who supported the New York resolutions, instructing the Senators of that State to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would prohibit slavery? and who voted for free negro suffrage in the State of New York?—To these questions, the answer still must be, Martin Van Buren. But I am not done:—You do not speak of the Proclamation—the Force Bill—and the Protest. It is not wonderful that you should leave these matters in the shade. But you speak of State Rights: where was there ever a more federal, consolidating, anti-State Rights document than the Proclamation? and who supported it with all his influence?—Martin Van Buren; and the whole party whom you now favor. Who supported the Force bill? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the Protest a monarchial despotic document? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the unconstitutional, the despotic expunge? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the Specie Circular, where the President assumed legislative powers? Van Buren and the party. Who advocates the Sub Treasury system, which would carry into effect the doctrine of the Protest, and which has already almost beggared the country—which would strengthen the hands of the Federal government, and prostrate the State Banks—if not state sovereignty also? The answer still is Van Buren and the party. And yet this is the man and the party with which you would have me to unite in support of Southern interests and State Rights!—When I so far forget the struggles of former times—the attachments and associations then, and a sense of duty now—the principles I have so long supported—the rash and head-long course of the party and its leaders—when I so far forget these things, as to cleave to all that I have formerly opposed and rebuked, it will be time for me to be divorced from the press.

But suppose I turn to the other side of the picture, which you think so repulsive and offensive. It is true that Henry Clay supported Internal Improvements and the Tariff: and it is also true, that he has expressly given up both of these measures, as no longer required by the state of the country.

As to Abolition, I am surprised to hear you join with others in that imputation against Mr. Clay. If there was nothing else to rebut and disprove the falsity of the issue "squinting" or toleration of Abolition, by Mr. Clay, the course of the Emancipator, and especially the seven articles of "facts" which it has set forth should silence the false charge of any affinity between him and the undetestable subject. Indeed, there is not a shadow of foundation for his taking any part against the South, on that question. Who stilled the storm of the Missouri question, in favor of Southern rights and Southern interests? Henry Clay. Who supported and voted for Mr. Calhoun's four first resolutions against Abolition, and in favor of State Rights? Henry Clay. And who introduced substitutes for the two last of the series, thereby causing the whole series to be carried by a triumphant majority? Henry Clay. If these last resolutions had any "squinting to abolition," we may ask who voted for them? and the answer is John C. Calhoun and the whole Southern delegation. Who solemnly declared that if a real struggle of that kind should take place between the North and the South, that John C. Calhoun should not be found in front of him? Henry Clay. And he is not the man to give such a pledge, and to fly from it.

As to State Rights—who declared in the Senate, that the Proclamation contained ultra-consolidating doctrine, going beyond the federalism of former times? Henry Clay. Who drew the teeth of the Force bill, by the compromise act? Henry Clay. Who opposed the Protest—the Specie Circular—and still opposes the ruinous experimental policy of the present administration? The answer is, Henry Clay.

All this may be said in truth,—and yet Henry Clay may not be exactly the man that a State Rights man would prefer above all others; but how a disciple of the State Rights school, could take Mr. Van Buren before Mr. Clay, on the score of principle, or policy, is beyond my comprehension.

Singular Robbery.—A robbery, effected by means not to be found in the catalogue of the numerous ingenuities in that line on record, is reported in the Semaphore of Marseilles. M. Labottut of that city, had left his residence not long since, intending to be absent a few days. The day after his departure his house keeper and a female servant left in charge of the premises, were much surprised at the visit of three individuals, one of whom exhibited a tricoloured sash as the insignia of his office, and stated that M. Labottut had suddenly died of apoplexy and they must proceed to put the seals on the property. Having proceeded to make out an inventory of the furniture, they asked for the keys of the drawers and found in a desk 1,500fr. besides some articles of plate. This they requested the housekeeper to take charge of and on her appearing unwilling to undertake the responsibility they gave her a written and stamped receipt for all the money found in the house, which they stated was to remain deposited with the Judge de Paix according to custom, adding to it the plate jewellery, etc., which it would not be prudent they said to leave in the house. They then took their departure. What was the astonishment of the servants, when two days after, their master made his appearance, hale and strong! The Police have been endeavoring to find the robbers, who it is known had set off for Antibes, but it is supposed that they have crossed the Italian frontier.

Singular Succession of deaths.—The recent death of the Hon. W. Patterson [member of Congress from New York,] and that of his wife so soon following, are still fresh in the minds of our readers. We have now to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Birge, of Perry, who was engaged to preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. Patterson. On his way towards Warsaw, and when within about eight rods of the house where the services were to take place, his horse took fright and threw him from his wagon, injuring him so severely as to cause his death on Thursday night the 30th ult. Mrs. Rhoda Dickey, mother of Mrs. W. Patterson, and wife of the late John Dickey Esq. of New York, died on the 31st ult. aged 83 years.

Attempted Suicide.—A man in Long Buckley, Mass. on the 9th inst. in a fit of despondency, determined to destroy himself, and with that intention procured three ounces of oil of vitriol. The first mouthful he took, however, was such a scorcher, that he was convinced that the rest would not agree with his stomach, and he ran off to a surgeon for assistance. The surgeon, by literally drenching him with carbonate of magnesia mixed in milk, succeeded in saving his life, and the acute suffering he had inflicted upon himself has completely cured him of the blues, and he is thankful that he did not kill himself this time.—*Balt. Sun.*

A man has recently been fined five pounds in England, for walking on a Rail-road—that being a trespass by the law. The trespasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life, and for the risk of throwing a train off the track and endangering the lives of others.

Caution to Bachelors.—The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania show that of the 160 prisoners that were confined during the last year, one hundred and ten were unmarried.

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Capt. Lov[illegible] anches to tre[illegible] of the treaty [illegible] to their tre[illegible]

There are [illegible] ina papers, [illegible] importance [illegible] by at present [illegible] next.

We learn [illegible] difficulties w[illegible] duches have r[illegible] who left that [illegible] some Cherokee[illegible] joined the Sem[illegible] to all probability [illegible] other Indian wa[illegible] Florida, and that [illegible] committed murders.

Rev. Sidney Wet[illegible] whose name heads this [illegible] in 15 miles of this place [illegible] wonder and admiration of [illegible] both in regard to his mo[illegible] and his untiring zeal in [illegible] turns his attention to. He co[illegible] cultivation of the Vine, when he [illegible] ted in the county, which he has [illegible] cessfully for several years, and [illegible] present. But two or three years [illegible] thinking that he could devote a portion [illegible] his time to a more profitable pursuit, [illegible] purchased at the North, one Morus [illegible] ticaulis Mulberry Tree. From this [illegible] Tree, in the short space of two or three years, we are told that he was enabled [illegible] sell the last summer $5,000 worth of Trees [illegible] to one man.—*Roanoke Advocate.*

Trade of New York.—Such is the extent of importations at present that the number of officers attached to the custom house is sometimes insufficient to despatch trading vessels as fast as they arrive. Thus we learn the case at the present moment. There are more merchant vessels this morning in port than there are inspectors to [illegible] them in charge. We understand that the cash receipts at the custom-house the last month were over $1,300,000.—*New York Eve. Post.*

The French Navy.—France has at present time, 11 ships of the line, of [illegible] class, 120 guns each; 23 of second class, 80 guns each; 23 of third class, 82 guns each; in all 57 ships, nearly all of which were built since 1818; also, 40 frigates each of 60, thirty-six pounders; 10 frigates fourth class, each of 56 guns; 24 corvettes each from 20 to 32 guns; 16 gun brigs, 27 steamers, most of which are of [illegible] horse power. Every ship of the line is provided with four howitzer canons, 80 pounders. Every frigate of the first class with two of 80. Steamboats of 160 horse power with 3 of 80. All these vessels are fit for immediate service, and may be [illegible] to sea at short notice.

Talk of beauty! says the "Noble Examiner." Those eyes are most beautiful which beam unceasing sweetness; those lips are most luscious which speak the sweetest and kindest words; and that form which is busy in doing kind actions is the lightest and most pleasing.

Fatal Affection for a Cat.—A little girl aged four, near Squam Beach, (Massachusetts,) followed her brother, who had taken away her kitten to drown it, and crying bitterly rushed into the water to preserve its life, by which she lost her own, having been drowned by getting into deep water.

Two children were lately poisoned at Beaver Pa., by eating the seeds of the Stramonium, or Jamestown Weed. It is said to be pleasant to the taste of children, and therefore is the more necessary to be guarded against.

By the laws of Austria no person can be executed for any crime not even for the most clearly proved murder, without confessing his guilt. If he refuses to do so when the proof is strong to a demonstration against him, he may be imprisoned, but he cannot be sent to his eternal account with a crime unconfessed upon his soul.—*Mrs. Trollope's Vienna.*

Cure for Warts.—A subscriber in Canada says—"When I was a school boy I had a large wart upon my thumb. A teacher told me to rub the wart against my front teeth as soon as I awoke in the morning, for a number of mornings, and it would soon disappear. I obeyed the order, and my wart disappeared in less than two weeks, without pain, except in the act of rubbing. I may add that I have had warts at times since, (being now fifty four years of age,) and the same means applied for a short time always removed them."—[illegible] assures *Farmer.*

...1838.

...returns from ...learn that ...been re-...l District, ...ury, by a ...New Jer-... to see such ...n. There is ...ng a major-...re which will ...ter. Parties

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...8—last year Whig ...21. Mr. Randolph ...a majority of two—...the remark, for when par... every man will be on the ... No doubt the Whigs were ...duty relying too much on their ...

...for Members to Congress are also ...and if the Whigs succeed in electing ...it will be by the merest chance. The ...received, unofficial, stands thus: Whigs ..., Yankee 4020—Whig majority 47. Two ...ago the Whigs carried the State by a hand... majority. This result is certainly very un...table to the Whig cause, but when the means ...known to which "the party" resorted to try ...obtain the ascendancy in the House of Repre...sentatives, the wonder will be that the Whigs ...did no better. The following will show the ...cans resorted to, copied from the Newark (N. J.) ...Mercury:

"The Court of Common Pleas being in session at ...Monmouth, a number of carriages, filled with ...strangers, entered the village, and drove up to the ...Van Buren House"—their object being, as was ...said, to apply to the Court to be admitted to citi...zenship. None of them, however, appeared in ...Court, but the Clerk of the Court, Samuel H. ..., in defence of law, privately and unknown ...to the Court, at the Van Buren House aforesaid, ...invited them to citizenship. The Court having ...inquired into the matter, did at the above ...term make the following order—and ordered the ...same to enter the same on the minutes of the ...Court, viz:

"The Court having been informed that certain ...proceedings were had in the name of this Court on ...Friday the 24th instant, at the House of David ...Demarest, while the Court were in session at ...the Court-house, and also, after the Court had ad...journed for the day; and that certain orders admit...ting Foreigners to the rights of citizens of the Uni...ted States were then and there made in the name ...of this Court, without the authority or order of the ...Court: And whereas, no Foreigner was admitted ...by the Court on the said 24th September instant, ...to the rights of a citizen of the United States: The ...Court do therefore order and direct that all and ...every order, rule or judgment of this court enter...ed on the minutes or records of this Court, or done ...or certified as the act of the Court, admitting any ...foreigner to the right of a citizen of the United ...States on the 24th of September 1838, be set aside, ...held for nothing holden. And the same are here...by vacated and set aside, as orders rules and judg...ments improvidently entered without the knowl...edge or authority of this Court."

Pennsylvania.—The U. S. Gazette of the 15th ...sums up the probable result in Pennsylvania as follows:

"The result of the election in this State is like...ly to be as follows: The Van Buren Governor, ...Whig Senate, and probably lower House, and a ...Whig majority on joint ballot—the old Constitu...tional."

Another Fraud.—The city of Philadelphia was ...thrown into great excitement on the 12th instant, ...by an outrage which exceeds any thing of the kind ...that has happened lately. Mr. Naylor was re-...elected by a majority of 775 over Mr. Ingersoll his ...opponent, and notwithstanding this decided major...ity an attempt was made by the Van Buren judges ...to return Mr. Ingersoll. The U. S. Gazette of the ...same alludes to this disgraceful transaction:

"Saturday was the return day for the late elec...tion. The place of making these returns is the ...State of Independence. After the returns of the ...election were made out, it soon perceived that ...there was on the part of the Locofocos a determina...tion to perform some act in violation of the rules ...of right; and, on receiving the returns from the ...Lower districts, Charles J. Ingersoll, a man who ...was the Locofoco candidate for Congress, appear...ed in the room, armed with books, papers and ...documents, to present against the returns of the district ...in the Northern Liberties. As far as we could ...learn, the objections were founded on the follow...ing circumstances: The Inspectors (or officers) ...of the sixth and seventh wards had torn their tab...les, and some objection was made to some ...votes (not during the election) and for these look...ing misdeeds of the *Locofoco* officers in their own ...wards Mr. Ingersoll had the impudence to demand ...the rejection of the whole seven wards of the North...ern Liberties, because of the errors or frauds; ...monstrous as was the proposition, there were ...among the return judges a majority to agree ...absolutely to throw out the whole vote of ...Northern Liberties, because of erroneous frauds ...in two wards, the very wards that were un...der the direction of the *Locofoco* themselves, as ...they would not destroy a box, or do other acts ...of wrong, to destroy their own wards, if by ...doing they could obtain and destroy the whole ...vote of the district, containing a large majority ...against their own party. Pursuing this course, ...five Locofoco return judges signed a certifi...cate that Charles J. Ingersoll is elected to Con...gress in the third district; and three Whig judges, ...protesting against the fraudulent proceedings that ...deprived the whole Northern Liberties of their ...votes, gave the Clerical Register a certificate of his ...election. The monstrous decision which cut off ...the Northern Liberties of course cut off all hope ...of returning the Whig candidates for the Senate ...and House of Representatives at Harrisburg; and, ...accordingly, ten of the return judges gave to the ...Locofoco candidates a certificate of election, but ...seven signed a protest against the proceedings that ...are a disgrace to human nature.

"That the whole proceedings, from beginning to ...end, are part of a conspiracy to defraud the peo...ple of their rights, to cheat a district containing ...five thousand voters out of its votes, there can ...scarcely be a doubt; and that there can be at lit...tle doubt that, had two of the *Locofoco* judges ...evinced a disposition to do right, there would have ...been violence and bloodshed, is to us evident from ...all the proceedings."

In addition to the above the U. S. Gazette of the 15th gives the following information relative to this affair:

We stated in our last the situation in which the county returns were left on Friday afternoon. We learn that those judges who were willing that the people should be heard made out correct returns of the county on return day (Friday,) and handed them to the Sheriff, who, in fulfilment of his duties, forwarded them to Harrisburg.

On Saturday, these return judges who had been unfortunately induced to hesitate between duty and party fealty, carried to the Sheriff another set of returns. These, of course, could not be sent to Harrisburg, inasmuch as one set of returns had already been forwarded.

This state of affairs, so disastrous to the Van Buren men, was brought about by the greediness of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll to have himself returned as member elect to Congress from the third district; and though his wicked plans were, it would seem, adopted by the judges, yet, so sooner is it proved that he has ever-reached them, than those who would have *rejoiced* with him in success turn and curse him as the author of their misfortunes. The Commonwealth has certainly much occasion to blush for the disgraceful plot which has exploded.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 13th instant, says: "From returns received, we have probably elected 63 members of the Legislature—8 Senators out of 12, and fourteen members of Congress." The Whigs elected in 1836 11 Congressmen out of 28. The correspondents of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer and the Journal of Commerce, writing from Harrisburg confirm the statement that the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature—So that affairs is not so desperate after all.

Ohio.—The returns which have now reached us from Ohio make it probable that the Van Buren candidate Mr. Shannon, is elected Governor of the State, by a majority of from 5 to 10,000 votes. As respects the Legislature, the Columbus Journal and Register says:

"The Vans here claim a majority of 1 in the Senate and 6 in the House. Our majority on joint ballot last year was 12. The Vans, so far, have reduced it to 4. Their strength is all in. If the Whig strength holds its own, they will be mistaken in their calculations.

Of the Congressional elections the following members are said to be elected, showing an administration gain of THREE.

Districts.	*Whigs.*	*Van Buren.*
First,	—	A. Duncan.
Second,	—	J. R. Weller.
Fourth,	Th. Corwin.	
Fifth,	—	Wm. Doan.
Seventh,	W. K. Bond.	
Eighth,	Jos. Ridgway.	
Ninth,	—	Wm. Medill.
Tenth,	Samson Mason.	
Eleventh,	—	J. Parrish.
Twelfth,	—	J. Taylor.
Thirteenth,	—	D. F. Ledbetter.
Fourteenth,	—	Geo. Sweney,
Fifteenth,	J. W. Allen.	
Sixteenth,	J. R. Giddings.	
Seventeenth,	—	J. Hastings,
Eighteenth,	—	D. Starkweather,
Nineteenth,	—	H. Swearingen.

The 3d and 5th represented by Whigs, are not heard from.

☞The Steam Ship Royal William arrived at New York on the 10th inst. with 90 passengers, in 20 days from *Liverpool*. Her passage was very boisterous, having in the whole distance experienced but one day's fair breeze. She has brought no political news of great interest. The reports relative to the Wheat crops are not so favorable—the weather was very favorable for harvesting. Letters from Scotland are full of dismal accounts. The Cotton Market contains itself very finely and sales good. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had been making an effort to secure the service of the Emperor of Russia, but did here, although a most important commercial treaty with Turkey has been signed by England and France.

☞*Disastrous Storm.*—Petersburg, Va. was visited on the 20th ult. with a very disastrous storm. A part of the town was completely inundated causing several families to leave their own houses and take shelter with their neighbors. Much injury was done to the property both of the town and individuals—loss estimated at $15,000. Great damage was done to the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road and to the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road. Great injury was also done to the adjoining country in the destruction of Bridges, &c.

☞Late accounts from the Sandwich Islands states that the King had banished all Catholics and their religion from the islands, and interdicts their admission as two religions are too much—The penalty for bringing Popish teachers, &c. is a forfeiture of vessel and cargo and a fine of $10,000 on the master.

☞The Whigs have obtained another victory in Baltimore by the election of the Mayor and a majority of Councilmen. The Mayor was elected by a majority of 467. The majority shows that had no riot taken place a Whig Governor would have been elected.

☞The New York Gazette says, whoever may be the *father* of the Sub-Treasury system, one thing is quite certain that Fanny Wright is the mother of this promising bantling.

☞The new mammoth steamer Illinois, on Lake Erie, accommodates 1,000 passengers.

☞The Raleigh Standard makes the charge a direct time since against the "Whig Merchants" of Greensborough, that at the August election they threatened some of the persons indebted to them, that if they voted for Porter they would sue them and demand the specie. To sustain this charge, which a number of the Merchants have publicly denied, the Standard publishes an affidavit from a fellow by the name of *Hardy Bridges*, testifying that he had been so threatened. Now, we learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that this fellow who is produced to prove respectable men guilty of a heinous offence in the eyes of all good citizens, was indicted some 6 or 7 years ago for selling a nephew of his to slavery for 35 dollars, and was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for 6 months and fined 100 dollars. He got rid of the fine by insolvency. The Patriot says the records of the Court afford other charges which it withholds believing that Bridges is made a tool of by others. He is still insolvent and there is just about as much chance to get specie out of him as blood out of a turnip. After being caught in such company we would advise the Standard to be more cautious hereafter.

☞*Bricklying Match.*—A Bricklaying Match took place on the Croton Aqueduct, near Hartford, Conn. a short time since, between R. H. Nicholson, of Hartford, Conn., and G. B. Neagle, of Philadelphia. They commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning—at half past 11, Neagle being of a light frame found his strength failing gave up, having laid *three thousand seven hundred brick* in five hours and a half. Nicholson continued until 12 M., when he had laid *five thousand three hundred and fifty brick*. The inspector of the work reported it to be well done. Every facility was extended to the parties. An average day's work is said to twelve hundred. Can this be beat here.

☞*Passionate Obstinacy.*—A woman in Newport, England, recently gave a most remarkable instance of ungoverned passion, because her will was opposed by her husband. She wanted to attend a *Fashionable Fair*, which he objected to, believing her presence more needed at home—when "she swore if he did not let her go she would cut off her finger." This threat was treated as the ebullition of passion, but strange to say, as soon as her husband was gone, she carried her threat into execution and cut off two of her fingers and then attempted to cut off her hand. A surgeon was sent for and after the operation of dressing was performed she told him she was sorry to lose her fingers, but she would do the same thing again, if her husband put any restraint on her inclinations. We think she richly deserved a straight jacket.

☞In the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. and the surrounding country, the Corn Crop is said to be remarkably fine—Cotton Crop also fair.

☞Seven large steamboats left Buffalo, on the 25th ultimo, for the West, heavily freighted with merchandize, and carrying 2000 emigrants.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

It is known that last session of our Legislature, the Revenue Law was so amended, as to make it the duty of the County Courts to appoint, in the several districts of the respective counties, a Board of Valuation, for the purpose of assessing the lands—it being believed, that under the old plan of valuation, great injustice was done both to the State and individuals. The result of the first operations under this law proves this to be the fact, though its principle has not been fairly tested throughout the State. In a number of counties, the Acts of Assembly did not arrive in time to enable the Court to comply with the requisitions of the new law, and, of course, in these counties, the valuation was made as usual by the land owner himself. Enough is ascertained, however to show the wholesomeness of the new regulation, and the great advantages accruing to the State from the change.

The Clerks and Sheriffs having just made their annual returns to the Comptroller, we are enabled, through the politeness of that Officer, William F. Collins, Esq., to state the following particulars:

Value of lands in North Carolina, in 1836, as reported by the Clerks to the Comptroller's Department,	$39,236,166
Unlisted lands for 1836, accounted for by the Sheriffs,	2,329,253
Total valuation for 1836,	41,565,361
Value of lands for 1837, as reported,	51,686,030
Unlisted lands accounted for,	729,627
Total valuation for 1837,	51,780,736
Deduct valuation, for 1836,	41,565,361
Difference of valuation,	10,215,375

It will be seen, by taking the aggregate valuation of 1836 from 1837, that there is an increase in the valuation of Real Estate, in favor of the latter year, of *Ten millions, two hundred and fifteen thousand, three hundred and seventy five dollars*, ($10,215,375;) while the value of the unlisted lands has decreased *One million, six hundred and six thousand, five hundred and fifty six dollars*, (1,606,556.) The Comptroller informs us that he is unable to furnish at present, for want of proper returns, the difference in the number of Acres listed for taxation, but will have it in his power to do so very shortly. The increase in the valuation of the lands will give a corresponding increase of the Revenue, from that source, of more than *Six thousand dollars*.—*Raleigh Register of Oct. 15th.*

Mr. Edmund Jones was this morning presented by the acting Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his letter accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas near the United States.—*Globe, Oct. 6.*

OUR UNIVERSITY.

A Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students connected with this Institution, has just been published and we are gratified to find that its prospects were never more flattering. As the increased prosperity of the College is not owing to any momentary impulse, but springs from the more just appreciation of its character which, we are confident now pervades the State, we look forward with pride and pleasure to the still higher eminence which it is destined to attain among the Literary Institutions of the country.

The following Statement,* showing the number of Students upon the College Catalogue, for a period of twenty years, exhibits the progressive growth of the Institution:

Year.	*Students.*	*Year.*	*Students.*
1819	118	1829	81
1820	127	1830	89
1821	146	1831	107
1822	165	1832	104
1823	173	1833	109
1824	157	1834	104
1825	122	1835	101
1826	113	1836	89
1827	76	1837	142
1828	85	1838	164

*This Statement only contains the names of resident members of the Institution, though the whole number of matriculated in the course of the year has always been greater—last year, for example, it was greater in the proportion of 159 to 142.—*Raleigh Register.*

From Correspondence of Nat. Intelligencer.

The doubtful news respecting the election produces a great deal of agitation in the money market. It is certain that all men of business, in all departments, of all professions, except the profession of office-holding, look upon the prospect of the passage of a sub-Treasury as a PUBLIC CALAMITY. Even the Van Buren men about here lose confidence in the value of property, and in successful business, the moment there is danger of the passage of that bill. The banks first feel the shock, and the stock market, and then the merchant, and then the mechanic and laboring classes. In this point of view, if there is an actual danger of the passage of the sub-Treasury from the result of elections elsewhere, it will be a benefit to the Whigs of New York, for politics will be *business*, and THE ONLY business from this time to the election. But little else will be done, and only this will be thought of. All men will put off their coats and go to work. The great danger now is from the apathy of the men of business in this State, who have all along been considering the sub Treasury but as another *humbug* of Mr. Van Buren to catch gudgeons with, which he had no intention of passing—a bait well enough for Mr. Calhoun's mouth; but another *unit cabinet* affair to trap him in.

High-handed Villany.—We heard a report yesterday, that a man who had been committed to the Moyamensing prison, made confessions to the proper officer, perhaps the Attorney General, that he was one of a crew who joined together for the purpose of making fraudulent reports of the Kensington election—that he was to have been one of the judges, and they were to return about 1400 majority for Porter men, and that in fact the returns were already made out and ready to be sworn to. Here is a pretty disclosure—here is a sample of the mode in which the Van Buren men make out to carry their ticket against the expectation of every honest man. We trust that if the matter has been correctly represented, an indictment will be made against the offenders.

Since writing the above, we learn that the whole matter was brought before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. We therefore forbear mentioning names, but we caution all concerned.

The Corn crops in Stokes, Surry, Davie and Rowan, we learn, are better than was supposed, before they were gathered. The current price we learn, for new Corn is 50 cents per bushel. Flour $3, Oats 30 cts. Bacon 10, Butter 12½ cts, Lard 12½; Beef 4 and 5 cts., Mutton 5 cts., Chickens $1 a dozen. Most of these articles are afforded in great abundance at these prices, so there is no great danger of our people's starving the next year at the least. One thing to help out our corn crops in many places, is the large quantity of oak mast, which we understand is of the best kind.—*Watchman's.*

The Brigadier General Don Carlos Maria de Alvear was this morning presented to the President by the acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credential letters as Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the Argentine Confederation near the U. States.—*Globe, Oct. 11.*

The General Major Baron de Mareschal was, on Saturday morning presented to the President by the acting Secretary of State, and delivered a letter accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria near the United States.—*Globe.*

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on Monday morning last, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 or 15 Hands high, both hind feet white, and lame in the near fore foot when he left a leather bridle, made of fair leather. Any person taking up said horse and either returning him to me in Charlotte, or giving the information shall be rewarded for their trouble.

DAVID PARKS.

Oct. 25, 1838. 491f

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

DIED

At his residence in this county, on the 16th instant, Mr. ANDREW D. PARKS, after an illness of four days.

MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Male Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the Exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 22d instant, under the superintendance of Mr. Thomas B. Avery. Mr. Avery was appointed by the Board of Trustees upon satisfactory testimonials as a young gentleman of correct principles and high qualifications as an instructor, as to justify the Trustees in engaging him.

Parents and guardians wishing to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity of educating their sons and wards, are respectfully requested to apply to either of the undersigned for information respecting the Course of Studies, rates of Tuition, &c.

D. R. DUNLAP,
P. C. CALDWELL,
JOHN IRWIN,
J. D. BOYD,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1838. 491tf

☞Good board may be had in the best families, either in the village or one mile distant, upon reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by *Enos Alexander*, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on the 23d of November next, on the premises of said Alexander, the following property, viz:

Three Tracts of Land,

one on which he now resides, containing 172 acres, also one tract adjoining the same, of 80 acres, and one other tract nearly adjoining, containing 329 acres. Also

One Negro Woman and Four Children,

all the stock of

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given with approved security, by paying interest from the date, on all the above property, except the Negroes, on which $500 in cash will be required.

ZEBULON MORRIS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 24, 1838. 491f

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 13th of November next, at the late residence of Robert Arnold, dec'd., in the following property, viz:

Corn, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

and other articles not enumerated. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Those indebted will please make payment immediately; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. A. ARDREY, *Adm'r.*
ELIZA ARNOLD, *Adm'x.*

Oct. 23, 1838. 493w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me for *SMITH WORK*, are requested to come forward and settle either by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, but a settlement must take place or my accounts will be placed out for collection, as I am determined to leave my present residence.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Oct. 23, 1838. 492

In Equity.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., August Term, 1838.

Sarah A. Harris and others,
vs.
John Penman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Blandell, William Smith, James Maguire, Henry Heathen, George D. Longstaff, Solomon Cohen, Abraham Harris, Lewis Aarons, Samuel Maguire, Charles Reed, Abraham Hood, John Balk, David Wilson and Israel Lewis, Defendants in this bill, are not residents of this State, *It is ordered by Court*, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of February next, and answer, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. & M. E.

Oct. 24, 1838. Price adv. $3 1695

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Henry Cooper, &c. vs. Rachel Cooper. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rachel Cooper, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for her to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of February next, and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, J. R. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. R. KERR, C. & C.

Price adv. $3. 493

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 183

Mary Leatlie, vs. Henry Leatlie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of [illegible] that the defendant, Henry Leatlie, [illegible] beyond the limits of this State, [illegible] that publication be made for six [illegible] Charlotte Journal, for him to appear [illegible] Superior Court of Law, to be held [illegible] of Mecklenburg, at the Court House [illegible] on the 3d Monday in February next, [illegible] the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, J. R. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. R. KERR, C. & C.

Price adv. $3. 493

POETRY.

LOVE SEEMS ASLEEP.

"Love never sleeps?" The mother's eye
Beside the low dying infant speaks—
And as she gazes she remembers Him,
While Death stands on his cheek with icy tread,
Paint and distort it, who sits and weeps
With looking hours!—"Love never sleeps?"

Yet, who that had and Psyche seen
Forgets the triumph of her lover?
Beside the heaven of the earth,
Overlook'd Nature sinks to rest;
But o'er those lids another hovers
His watchful sight!—"Love never sleeps!"

Around—above—the angel bands
Sang when the stars were sons of morn;
With glowing eyes and eager hands,
They saw the world to hope again;
Free as the air their pity sweeps
The record of Time!—"Love never sleeps!"

And silent—beneath—and over all—
O'er wide and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher love! The slightest call
Is answer'd—social relief is given—
In dearth of joy, a line survives sleeps
The heart in pain—"He never sleeps!"

Oh, God of Love! all praise to thee,
Think of this world's false sadness, turn;
And as you view the purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn:
Contented that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill, "Love never sleeps!"

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

We are happy to notice in the patent office some beautiful examples of corn, deposited by Thomas N. Baden, who resides near Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland. The stalks have 6, 7, and 8 ears on them respectively. Mr. Baden has raised this kind of corn to its present state of perfection by 24 years' careful examination. Many small parcels were last year distributed by the commissioner of patents, (the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth,) and in this way the seed has been happily introduced into the northern and western states. 100 bushels can be raised on an acre of rich land, and it is said 125 have been raised to the acre in the Wabash valley.—*Globe.*

Mr. Baden has made this corn thus productive by carefully selecting the seed for twenty four years. He took the best, and from stalks that had the most ears upon them. Every crop a farmer raises can be improved by the same process. But unfortunately too many think "any thing will do for seed," and therefore send the best of every thing they raise to market. As long as this is practised, no improvement will be made. But by following Mr. Baden's example, great results may be produced.

FATTENING HOGS.

On the first day of December four sheats of the same breed, nearly of a size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a single stye where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed, between 81 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn weighing seven pounds to each, for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted. This quantity of food was a plenty for them; generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the 1st of December and 4th of January, the time the experiment was going on, they did not eat their whole allowance.

For the two sheats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, dough made into good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every twenty four hours. That is, these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal which the others had of raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with cold water, and then well boiled; the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1 1-2 hours. They were all fed twice a day, and at the same time. The evening feed of the sheats fed on meal was generally warm—the morning feed, having stood all night, was generally cold. The seven pounds, or less parts of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of thirty pounds; and consumed an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair—the smallest had the best appetite, and his allowance of fifteen pounds of mush was just so much as he appeared to want or would eat up clean; the other was greedy, and always sharp set, dispatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Their fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th of January, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again weighed in the lump. One of those three whose daily allowance was 7 pounds of raw corn, had increased 24 pounds in the 34 days; the other, which had the same allowance of corn, had increased 20 pounds. I could not account for the difference by any thing I could discover, before or after killing, the appetite of the two were much more alike than before; and their health was appearance good.

The pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance was 3 1-2 pounds of meal each, from 3 1-2 pounds of meal each, and gained 23 pounds and 24 pounds.

The following material facts in these experiments, deserve that a very [illegible] attention of such men as [illegible] there is no mistake in them. [illegible] allowed 3 1-2 pounds meal each, gained less than three-fourths of a pound daily, and this merely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than three for one double that quantity of corn. The saving of one-half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.—[*Maryland Agr. Reports.*

FARMERS' EVENINGS.

In one respect the farmer has the advantage of almost all other classes of the laboring community, his evenings he has to himself. While the mechanic has to labor from morning to nine o'clock in the evening, the farmer's day commences with the rising and setting sun. Although the industrious farmer finds many little jobs of work to which he very economically appropriates his evening leisure, yet the greater part of the long winter evenings he can appropriate to his amusement and instruction. In no place do we see more cheerful contentedness than around the blazing fire at the farmer's hearth. There, at the neighborhood collection, or even in the family circle alone, do we find social happiness in its purest simplicity. What an opportunity this for the acquisition of knowledge. What farmer who improves these opportunities can but be intelligent? And what instruction so interesting as that which gives him a knowledge of his own employment? Here we would suggest the importance of every farmer having a supply of agricultural books and papers. It seems to us that no one can be insensible of their utility. If this should be a suggestion of self interest, which we do not deny, still we believe it coincides with the interest of the farmer. We will not enlarge on this subject, as we apprehend it will not convey that knowledge which we recommend. We will barely say, that we expect our subscribers to increase as the evenings lengthen.—*American Silk Grower.*

SHEEP WORM.

There is a fly that deposites its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, usually in August and September, where it hatches, and then makes its way up into the head and often causes death. The frequent application of tar to the nose of sheep, is considered the best preventive. Put tar on boards and strew on salt, and the sheep will smear their noses with tar in eating the salt. The following method is recommended by some sheep masters. Take a small log, draw it a little upon the upper side, bore holes into it with a large auger at short intervals, about two or three inches deep, fill these holes with salt, and with a brush apply tar as often as once a week around the holes, and give the sheep daily access to the salt. A small quantity of tar frequently given to sheep is considered conducive to their health. Alexander Reed, Esq., of Washington county, Pa., observes, "we have long been satisfied that the use of tar as a medicine or condiment for sheep has not been duly appreciated. The cough and foul nose, I am disposed to think, are both produced from the same disease. When we notice them we lose no time in removing them from the flock, *and make a free use of tar.* It rarely fails to effect a cure in a few days, unless the animal is old or unsound."—*Farm. & Gadr.*

Sour Cider.—A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will return it to its sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to the barrel of cider will also preserve it from change, according to the Maine Farmer.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the General Assembly, to amend the act incorporating the Male and Female Academies in the town of Charlotte.

Oct. 6, 1838. 142

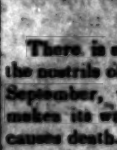
LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me or the Executor of the estate of Reuben Burwell, Dec'd, are requested to make payment, as I must settle the estate.

ARCHIBALD M. REA, Ex'r.

Sept. 20, 1838. 141tf

$10 REWARD



FOR the arrest and delivery of OLD JIM, (known by the name of Jim Oaks,) who ran away on Monday night last, or Five Dollars will be paid for his arrest and confinement. He stole and took away with him a set of Carpenter and Waggon making tools, and some wheat. I am here still desirous to sell said tools to some one desiring such tools. Any travelling constable will be expected to attend for such action that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who have traded for or concealed said tools, and will any harbor or in anywise aid him in absconding. Said negro belonged formerly to Ozlet estate of Davie county, was brought to this place by Mr. Jos. McCorch. He has been in the habit of stopping in the neighborhood of Mr. John Means' in Cabarrus county, and perhaps will return there again or make for his old neighborhood in Davie county; description of size and appearance omitted from the fact of his being so universally understood and known for mischievous villany. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 25, 1838. 48tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 64tf

Writing Paper.

WE have a small quantity of Foolscap paper for sale by the ream. Enquire at the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Alexander, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. As I am desirous of closing the estate, I hope those interested will avail themselves of this notice.

BENJ. MORROW, Ex'r.

Oct. 6, 1838. 149

EASY RIDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making **Keedy's SPRING SADDLES**, and that he will be ready in a short time to supply all demands for the same.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Agt. for G. W. BOUSTON.

Sept. 21st, 1838. 146tf

***The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 times and forward account to this office.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Irwin & Elms was dissolved by its own limitation on the first instant. For the very liberal support which we have received from our friends, during our business term, we return our thanks, and earnestly solicit all who are indebted to us to make settlement as early as possible with W. W. Elms, who is authorized to settle the Books of the concern.

JOHN IRWIN,
W. W. ELMS.

Charlotte, October 1st, 1838. 418tf.

CASH STORE.

JOHN F. IRWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire

Stock of Goods,

kept by Irwin & Elms, to which will be added, in a few days,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery,
GROCERIES,
Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

all of which he offers low for CASH and CASH ONLY.

Those wishing to purchase Goods with *CASH* will do well to call at Irwin & Elms' old stand, and examine prices, &c.

Charlotte, N. C., October 1, 1838. 418tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Alexander, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. As I am desirous of closing the estate, I hope those interested will avail themselves of this notice.

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Those wishing to purchase Goods with *CASH* will do well to call at Irwin & Elms' old stand, and examine prices, &c.

Charlotte, N. C., October 1, 1838. 418tf.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will of Mrs. O. Dickie, dec'd, I will offer for sale, on the 30th and 31st days of October next, at the late dwelling House of said dec'd.

HORSES
Mules,
A large stock of
CATTLE,
HOGS and SHEEP,
A quantity of old Corn,
Wheat, Oats, Fodder and Hay,
One Cotton Gin and Gearing,
One Dutch Fan,
One Gig and Harness,
One Road Waggon, and Farming Tools of every description,
Household Furniture, consisting of several excellent Beds and Furniture,
Side board, Secretary, Cupboard and Tables,

together with a number of other valuable articles not enumerated. A credit will be given, and further particulars made known on day of sale by

SAMUEL COE, Ex'r.

Sept. 13th, 1838. 141t

Just Received and for Sale

(FOR CASH ONLY) BY

Williams & Boyd, Agents,

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

or Absolution of bones taken for more than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is extracted equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and this possesses a vegetable power over diseases, which, though disclosed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Europeans, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inexorable Grave.

DOSE: of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars, ($6.50) per HALF OUNCE.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1838. 139f

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are not influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinions, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we consider his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes beheld and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otto Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, to overrule for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. I needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

Important Information

To those suffering with Chronic Sickness, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms

THE utility of R. B. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside those prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive puking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

PETERS' PILLS

THE extensive and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them will become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has upon the result of many years extensive application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 129 Liberty street New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury to any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

New Public House in Charlotte

MECKLENBURG HOTEL.

Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which make it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be wilfully to please, and please all who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodations, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 20, 1838. 93-1y

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the Coach Making in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good seasoned timber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 16, 1838. 86tf